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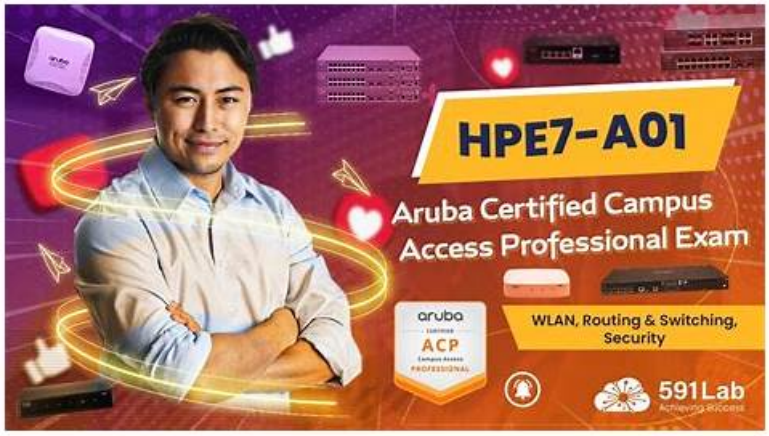

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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
On which object is snapshot locking with Qumulo implemented?

- A. Volume
- B. Directory
- C. Storage pool
- D. File

Answer: B

Explanation:
The HPE Solutions for Qumulo utilize a modern, distributed file system designed specifically for the era of multi-petabyte unstructured data management. Unlike traditional block storage systems that organize data into LUNs or volumes, Qumulo uses a single, unified namespace where all data is organized into a hierarchical structure of Directories.
According to the HPE Qumulo Administration Guide, all advanced data services-including snapshots, quotas, and replication-are

applied at the Directory level. When a storage administrator wants to protect a dataset, they create a snapshot of a specific directory (and all its subdirectories). The Snapshot Locking feature is an extension of this capability, designed to provide "immutable" data protection against ransomware or accidental deletion.
When snapshot locking is implemented, it is associated with a snapshot policy that targets a specific Directory path. Once a snapshot is locked, the metadata associated with that directory at that specific point in time becomes immutable; it cannot be deleted, modified, or shortened in its expiration period until the lock period has expired. This is fundamentally different from legacy architectures where you might lock a whole
"Volume" (Option B), which can be inefficient for large datasets. Because Qumulo is a scale-out file system without the concept of traditional volumes or LUNs, "Directory" is the most granular and correct object for implementing these protection policies. This allows for massive flexibility, enabling administrators to set different retention and locking policies for different departments or projects (e.g., /marketing vs /research) all within the same physical cluster without needing to pre-allocate storage pools (Option D).

NEW QUESTION # 35
A storage administrator wants to set up NAS replication between two HPE StoreOnce appliances. A corresponding NAS library was created between the two systems, primary and secondary, where the secondary will receive the replicated information. When the administrator tries to create the NAS mapping on the primary StoreOnce solution, the administrator is presented with an error stating they do not have permission. What should the administrator do to solve this issue?

- A. On the secondary StoreOnce appliance, define the primary StoreOnce appliance, along with the respective username and password.
- B. On the primary StoreOnce appliance, generate an access token and configure this token on the secondary StoreOnce appliance.
- C. On the primary StoreOnce appliance, define the secondary StoreOnce appliance, along with the respective username and password.
- D. On the secondary StoreOnce appliance, set the Replication Permissions to allow Enabled Public Access.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the context of HPE StoreOnce Catalyst and NAS replication, security is governed by a bi-directional trust or permission-based handshake. When configuring replication between two StoreOnce appliances, the
"Target" (Secondary) system acts as the gatekeeper. The error described occurs because the primary system is attempting to push data or create a mapping to a destination that has not authorized it.
According to the HPE StoreOnce documentation regarding Replication Permissions, the secondary appliance must explicitly grant permission to the source appliance before any mapping or data transfer can occur. This is a security measure designed to prevent unauthorized data ingestion or "rogue" replication tasks from consuming storage resources on the target system. To resolve the permission error, the administrator must log into the Secondary StoreOnce appliance (the target) and navigate to the replication settings. There, they must add the Primary StoreOnce appliance as an authorized "source" by specifying its network address (FQDN or IP) and providing the necessary credentials (username and password) that the primary system will use to authenticate.
Unlike simpler protocols where a "Public Access" setting (Option B) might exist, HPE StoreOnce requires a defined relationship for NAS and Catalyst replication to ensure data integrity and multi-tenancy security.
Option A refers to token-based authentication, which is more common in modern cloud-native Alletra environments via DSCC, but not the standard for legacy StoreOnce NAS replication. Options D is incorrect because the permission must be granted at the receiving end, not the sending end. Once the secondary system has the primary's details stored in its Replication Permissions list, the primary appliance will be able to successfully "discover" the target libraries and establish the mapping without further permission errors.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Order the steps for a write data path and a successful write IO in HPE GreenLake for File Storage using NAS.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
Explanation:
* Data is sharded randomly across multiple SCM drives to increase throughput and decrease contention.
* Data is written to two different SCM drives so no data is lost in the event of a SCM drive failure.
* Metadata is updated in the internal data structure (tree) for consistency.
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 300 words of Explanation From Advanced Storage Solutions Architect documents and

knowledge guide:
The write data path in HPE GreenLake for File Storage (powered by Alletra MP X10000 hardware and VAST Data software) follows a unique Disaggregated Shared-Everything (DASE) architecture. Unlike legacy NAS systems that use front-end caching or complex controller-to-controller talk, this solution leverages Storage Class Memory (SCM) as a persistent write buffer to provide high-sustained performance without the need for traditional data movement between tiers.
The process begins with sharding. When a NAS write request arrives, the system immediately shards the data randomly across multiple SCM drives in the cluster. This sharding is critical because it eliminates hot spots and contention by ensuring that no single drive or node becomes a bottleneck, effectively parallelizing the IO load across the entire storage fabric.
Once the sharding logic is determined, the data is physically written to the SCM tier. To ensure mission- critical resilience, every write is mirrored (written to two different SCM drives). Because SCM is non-volatile random-access memory (NVRAM), the write is persistent the moment it hits the media. This allows the system to send an immediate acknowledgement back to the client while protecting against a drive or node failure.
Finally, the metadata is updated in the internal data structure (the V-Tree). This step ensures the "View" of the file system remains consistent and that the global namespace reflects the newly written data. After this point, the data is asynchronously moved from SCM to high-capacity NVMe SSDs using wide-stripe erasure coding for long-term, efficient storage. This disaggregated flow allows the Alletra MP X10000 to scale performance and capacity independently while maintaining strict data integrity and consistency at AI-scale.

NEW QUESTION # 37
A customer currently has an HPE Alletra 9000 with data reduction on all volumes and plans to migrate to an HPE Alletra MP B10000. Which formula should be used to size the new solution?

- A. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.25
- B. Size to original capacity
- C. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.35
- D. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.5

Answer: A

Explanation:
When sizing a migration from a highly efficient array like the HPE Alletra 9000 (or Primera) to the next- generation HPE Alletra MP B10000, storage architects must account for the difference between the "Written Capacity" (what the host thinks it has stored) and the "Consumed Capacity" (the physical space used after data reduction).
The standard best practice for an HPE Master ASE when performing these migrations is to Size to consumption multiplied by 1.25. This "1.25 factor" (representing a 25% overhead) is the recommended safety margin used in sizing tools like HPE NinjaStars and the HPE Cloud Physics assessment reports.
This 25% buffer is designed to cover several critical architectural requirements:
* System Metadata and Overhead: Both the Alletra 9000 and Alletra MP require physical capacity to store internal metadata, map tables, and the structures required for their respective data reduction engines.
* Snapshot Reserve: While snapshots are thin and pointer-based, they still consume physical space as data changes over time. The 1.25 multiplier ensures there is enough "headroom" for typical snapshot retention policies.
* Data Reduction Parity: Data reduction ratios (deduplication and compression) can fluctuate based on the specific workload. Sizing exactly to current consumption without a buffer risks an out-of-space condition if the new array's reduction engine handles a specific block pattern slightly differently during the initial ingest.
* Operational Performance: SSD-based arrays perform best when they are not "packed" to 100% capacity, as the garbage collection and wear-leveling processes require free blocks to operate efficiently.
Sizing to "original capacity" (Option D) would lead to a massive over-provisioning and wasted cost, as it ignores the benefits of modern data reduction. Option C (1.5) is generally considered overly conservative for modern flash environments, while 1.25 provides the optimal balance of cost-efficiency and technical risk mitigation.

NEW QUESTION # 38
An administrator needs to verify that the HPE plug-in was installed in VMware vCenter to correctly integrate with the HPE Alletra storage array. Use your cursor to place a + where the administrator can click to verify the plug-in installation.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:

Configure
In a VMware vSphere environment, integrating HPE Alletra storage typically involves the installation of the HPE Storage Peer Motion Utility or the HPE Storage Connection Manager for VMware, which provides the VASA (vSphere APIs for Storage Awareness) provider functionality. This integration allows vCenter to manage storage arrays directly for tasks such as provisioning Virtual Volumes (vVols) and monitoring storage health.
According to the HPE Alletra Integration Guide for VMware, after the plug-in or provider is registered with vCenter, an administrator can verify its status through the vSphere Client UI. As shown in the exhibit (image_64a7b7.png), the administrator is currently viewing the Storage Providers section under the Configure tab of the vCenter object. This specific view is the correct location to verify that the HPE VASA provider is active and communicating. The list under "Storage Provider/Storage System" should show the Alletra array's URL and a status of "Active" or "Online." If the administrator wants to verify the registration of the UI-based plug-in itself (which adds specific HPE menus and dashboards), they should click the three dots (...) at the end of the navigation bar. This reveals additional hidden tabs where specialized vendor extensions, such as the HPE Storage dashboard, are located.
Successful installation is confirmed if the HPE-specific provider is listed with a valid certificate and the "Last Rescan" time is current. Failure to see the provider in this list indicates that the registration process (typically performed via the array's management console or a separate appliance) was not completed successfully, which would prevent the use of advanced features like Storage Policy Based Management (SPBM).

NEW QUESTION # 39
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